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- sumption thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise.
 3. Death; end of life.
 Ghost, unaid, forbear thee!
 Nothing ill come near thee!
 Quiet consumption have,
 And renowned be thy grave! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [consumptio, Latin.]
 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.
 In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption. *Locke.*
 Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Ward.*
 2. The state of wasting or perishing.
 3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*
 Consumptions fow
 In hollow bones of man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
 The stoppage of women's courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
- CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consumere*.]
 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.
 A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disafe France. *Addison on the State of the War.*
 2. Diseased with a consumption.
 Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 The lean, consumptive wench, with coughs decay'd,
 Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*
 By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *consumptivus*.] A tendency to a consumption.
- CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [consumptilis, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Diſt.*
- TO CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [contabulo, Latin.] To floor with boards.
- CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [contabulatio, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.
- CONTACT. *n. f.* [contactus, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.
 The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirit of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History, N.º 944.*
 When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opt.*
 The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- CONTACTION. *n. f.* [contactus, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.
 That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contact, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 7.*
- CONTAGION. *n. f.* [contagio, Latin.]
 1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.
 If we two be one, and thou play false,
 I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
 Being trumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*
 In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*
 2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.
 Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example. *King Charles.*
 Down fell they,
 And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
 Catch'd by contagion. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 544.*
 3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.
 Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
 To dare the vile contagion of the night? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
- CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.
 The jades
 That drag the tragick melancholly night,
 From their misty jaws
 Breathe foul, contagious darkness in the air. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 We sicken soon from her contagious care,
 Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*
- CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contagiosus*.] The quality of being contagious.
- TO CONTAIN. *v. a.* [contineo, Latin.]
 1. To hold as a vessel.

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2. To comprise; as a writing.
 There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John, xxi. 25.*
 Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *1 Pet. ii. 6.*
 3. To refrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.
 All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 I tell you, first,
 If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
 —Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence.
 I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no longer contain. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained.
 The air, containable within the cavity of the collipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*
- TO CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [contaminare, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.
 Shall we now
 Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 A base pander holds the chamber-door,
 Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
 His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
 Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 I quickly fled
 Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disguise,
 Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,
 And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*
 Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glauco, Apd.*
 He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Arbuthnot's Parergon.*
- CONTAMINATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.
 What if this body, consecrate to thee,
 By ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*
- CONTAMINATION. *n. f.* [from *contaminare*.] Pollution; defilement.
- CONTAMINATED. *adj.* [contaminatus, Latin.] Violated; polluted.
- TO CONTEMN. *v. a.* [contemno, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.
 Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
 Than still contemned and flattered. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;
 One who contemn'd divine and human laws,
 Then strife ensu'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*
- CONTEMNER. *n. f.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.
 He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as contemners of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*
- TO CONTEMPT. *v. a.* [contempro, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.
 The leaves quality and temper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray on the Creation.*
- CONTEMPERMENT. *n. f.* [from *contempro*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.
 There is nearly an equal temperment of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Darb.*
- TO CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper*.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.
 The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*
 If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and tempering the humours. *Wise's Surgery.*
- CONTEMPERATION. *n. f.* [from *contemperare*.]
 1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.
 The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the temperation of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.
 There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the temperations of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* [contemplor, Lat.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.
 There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*
- TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.
 So many hours must I take my rest;
 So many hours must I contemplate. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Sapor had an heaven of glaze, which he trod upon, contemplating over the fame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacocks.*
 How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long contemplating on you. *Dryden's Preface.*

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- CONTEMPLATION. *n. f.* [from *contemplare*.]
 1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.
 How now, what serious contemplation are you in?
 Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*
 2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.
 I have breathed a secret vow,
 To live in prayer and contemplation,
 Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.
 There are two functions, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*
- CONTEMPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplare*.]
 1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.
 Fixt and contemplative their looks,
 Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*
 2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.
 I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmology.*
 3. Having the power of thought or meditation.
 So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the contemplative faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*
- CONTEMPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.
- CONTEMPLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.
 In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*
 The Platonic contemplators reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- CONTEMPORARY. *adj.* [contemporarius, French.]
 1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.
 Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*
 2. Born at the same time.
 A grove born with himself he fees,
 And loves his old contemporary trees. *Cowley.*
 3. Existing at the same point of time.
 It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them contemporary. *Locke.*
- CONTEMPORARINESS. *n. f.* One who lives at the same time with another.
 All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
 Nor are your foil'd contemporaries griev'd. *Dryden.*
 As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our contemporaries; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryden's Preface.*
 The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their contemporaries, very deservingly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison's Freeholder, N.º 40.*
- TO CONTEMPORISE. *v. a.* [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.
 The indifference of their existences contemporised into our actions, admits a farther consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 11.*
- CONTEMPT. *n. f.* [contemptus, Latin.]
 1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.
 It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did not bow. *Esch.*
 The flame of being miserable,
 Exposes men to scorn and bale contempt,
 Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*
 There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of contempt; it being a thing made up of these two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same belief and slight esteem of him. *South's Sermons.*
 His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt
 Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fables.*
 2. The state of being despised; vileness.
 The place was like to come unto contempt. *Mac. iii. 18.*
- CONTEMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]
 1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.
 No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more contemptible in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
 From no one vice exempt,
 And most contemptible to shun contempt. *Pope's Epistles.*
 2. Despised; scorned; neglected.
 There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*
 3. Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.
 If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a contemptible spirit. *Shakespeare.*
- CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible.

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- being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.
 Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.
 Know'st thou not
 Their language, and their ways? They also know,
 And reason not contemptibly. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
- CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.
 To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, calling our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a contemptuous laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
 Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton's Agon.*
 Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*
- CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.
 I throw my name against the bruising stone,
 Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem. *Shakespeare.*
 The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
 If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contemptuously in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Estrange, Fab. 14. Moral.*
 A wife man would not speak contemptuously of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*
- CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Diſt.*
- TO CONTEND. *v. n.* [contendo, Latin.]
 1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.
 Hector's forehead spit forth blood
 At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 When he reads
 Thy personal venture in the rebels flight,
 His wonders and his praises do contend
 Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Death and nature do contend about them,
 Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut. ii. 9.*
2. To vie; to act in emulation.
 3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.
 You sit above, and see vain men below
 Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*
 The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*
4. Sometimes about.
 He will find that many things he fiercely contend about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*
5. It has with before the opponent.
 This battle fares like to the morning's war,
 When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*
 If we consider him as our maker, we cannot contend with him. *Temple.*
6. Sometimes against.
 In ambitious strength I did
 Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- TO CONTEND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.
 Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
 And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 A time of war at length will come,
 When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. *Dryden.*
 Thus low we lie,
 Shut from this day and that contended sky. *Dryden.*
- CONTENDENT. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant.
 In all notable changes and revolutions the contendents have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange, Fab. 15.*
- CONTENDER. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion.
 The contenders for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth. *Locke.*
- Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two contenders do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 10.*
- CONTENT. *adj.* [contentus, Latin.]
 1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.
 Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
 One would have thought the shou'd have been content,
 To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*
 Who is content, is happy. *Locke.*
 A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*
 Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
 Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epistles.*
 2. Satisfied